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Marcos plans referendum

MANILA, Aug. 28, (R). — President Ferdinand Marcos will hold a national referendum in the Philippines on October 16 on whether to lift martial law, newspapers here reported today.

He imposed martial law nearly four years ago to check what he said was a state of rebellion in the Philippines, and since then the country has been without any form of congress or parliament. The referendum would also decide whether the people wished a new legislative body to be created.

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردن تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانكليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية «الراي»

Head Red eyes Madrid

BELGRADE, Aug. 28, (AFP). — Dolores Ibarruri, chairman of the outlawed Spanish Communist Party, said today she is ready to return to Spain no matter what the conditions.

Mrs. Ibarruri, "La Pasionaria" of the Spanish Civil War, said Communist leaders were needed in Spain at the moment.

The forcefulness of her remarks, made in an interview with the Yugoslav television and the Jug press agency, left observers with the firm belief that she plans to return to Spain.

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Polisario holds secret congress in West Sahara

ALGERS, Aug. 28, (R). — The Polisario independence movement is holding a secret congress somewhere in the Western Sahara, the Algerian news agency APS reported today.

At least 14 foreign communist or Third World revolutionary organisations are represented.

The Algerian-backed Polisario Front has been fighting a guerrilla war against Moroccan and Mauritanian armies which took over the phosphate-rich territory after Spain withdrew earlier this year.

Speakers at the congress, which began last Wednesday, have come from North Korea, Vietnam, Guinea-Bissau, Libya, Algeria, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), the French, Spanish and Belgian Communist parties, the African National Council (ANC) of Rhodesia, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman, the French trade union confederation CGT, the Communist Federation of West Germany, and an unnamed "Moroccan revolutionary organisation" according to APS.

In his opening address, interim Secretary-General Mahmoud Laroussi said Algerian and Libyan backing for Polisario had made "co-existence impossible between reactionary and progressive regimes" in the region.

The slogan of the congress, said to be Polisario's third, is "no stability and no peace before the return to the territories and total independence."

No indication has yet been given on how long the congress will last or of what decisions it will take apart from appointing a new secretary general to replace Sayed Al Wali, who was killed last June during a Polisario raid on the Mauritanian capital of Nouakchott.

D'Estaing, Gaullists agree:

Inflation is public enemy No.1

PARIS, Aug. 28, (R). — President Giscard d'Estaing today set economic recovery and administrative reform as the two top priorities for the new French cabinet.

Presiding over the first cabinet meeting since Prime Minister Raymond Barre succeeded Gaullist Jacques Chirac on Wednesday, the president stressed that the government's main task would be to fight inflation but also to continue his reform policies.

Raymond Barre's economic background will come in handy — p. 4

"First of all, the government is a team which must be united cohesively and jointly responsible. No failure could be tolerated," he insisted.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said: "A priority task awaits you, to fight against inflation and to base our development, on which employment depends, on a firm currency and stable prices."

The French president said he expected his ministers to act firmly and speedily in applying their programme.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said the prime minister, acting on the pre-



ALL THAT'S LEFT — This is a photo taken Friday in Beirut's devastated banking district. (AP wirephoto).

U.N. official charges

S. Africa prepares Namibian "free fire zone"

LUSAKA, Aug. 28, (R). — A senior United Nations official said today South African troops had uprooted between 40,000 and 50,000 Namibians (Southwest Africans) from villages on the Angolan border over the past three months. Mr. Sean MacBride, U.N. Commissioner for Namibia, said the mass population shift was taking place because South Africa was clearing a "free fire zone" along the northern frontier to help prevent incursions by SWAPO (Southwest Africa People's Organisation) guerrillas. The commissioner alleged that an unspecified number of villagers had been tortured and beaten up by South African forces seeking information about SWAPO and that South Africa had converted refugee camps in the area into concentration camps.

South African forces had arrived at villages, burnt down houses, rounded up the inhabitants and driven them off in lorries, he said in an interview with Reuters.

The commissioner said his allegations were based on accounts of South African activities by Namibian refugees who had fled across the Zambian border to join SWAPO, widely recognised as the

leading African nationalist movement in Namibia.

He warned that involvement of the super-powers was "quite likely" in Namibia, creating a situation like that of the civil war in Angola earlier this year, unless South Africa relinquished power in the uranium-rich territory.

Mr. Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO, today suggested in an interview with Reuters that the United Nations should organise a constitutional conference on the future of Namibia.

Mr. Nujoma has already called for the world body to take tough measures against South Africa, including economic sanctions or sending troops to Namibia. His suggestion of constitutional talks would also give the U.N. a peaceful alternative, observers said.

There was no independent confirmation of the allegations by Mr. MacBride, who has publicly stated that he does not regard himself as impartial on the Namibian issue and feels his job is to "criticise and expose the South Africans."

His claims came only days before the August 31 deadline set by the U.N. for the Security Council to review South African moves to comply with U.N. demands to relinquish power in Namibia and permit free elections under the world body's supervision.

Mr. MacBride's comments appeared to be part of a campaign

to put pressure on the United Nations to take tough action against the South Africans if they ignore the U.N. demands.

The commissioner's allegations were echoed by SWAPO President Sam Nujoma, who told Reuters South Africa was creating a 50 km buffer zone between Namibia and Angola, where, according to diplomatic sources, some 70 per cent of SWAPO's guerrillas are based.

Mr. Nujoma's proposal on constitutional talks was regarded here as an important policy switch for his group.

Previously SWAPO has rejected all talks on Namibia's future except direct negotiations with South Africa on the basis of Pretoria handing over power to it in Namibia.

Mr. Nujoma said SWAPO could only participate in constitutional talks supervised and controlled by the United Nations.

Reuters reported from the Namibian capital of Windhoek tonight, quoting authoritative sources, that South Africa is expected to make a major concession on supervised elections in Namibia in an effort to get SWAPO to join talks on the territory's future within the next few days.

The sources said it had now been accepted by the South African government that a peaceful path to the territory's independence was only possible with the cooperation of SWAPO.

Dutch Lockheed scandal knocks at parliament's door

THE HAGUE, Aug. 28, (R). — The Lockheed bribes scandal, which has rocked the Netherlands throne and disgraced Prince Bernhard, grew today after an official report said the American corporation also approached Dutch parliamentarians to push aircraft sales.

The report by a three-man commission which investigated Prince Bernhard's involvement with Lockheed set off a new wave of political shock in parliament.

Amid the consternation over the disclosures about the prince on Thursday, parliament almost overlooked a small paragraph which said Lockheed approached unidentified members of the lower house to "gain their support" for proposed sales of P-3 Orion reconnaissance aircraft for the Dutch navy.

The parliamentary Labour Party of Prime Minister Joop den Uyl has demanded clarification and the Radical Party (FRR) called for a full parliamentary inquiry into the whole question of arms procurements by Holland.

Parliament is due to hold an emergency debate on Monday to discuss the report, which dealt with allegations that the 65-year-old prince consort took more than

one million dollars from Lockheed to promote company sales.

The report led to Prince Bernhard's resignation from his many important business and military posts, including his position as inspector-general of the Dutch armed forces.

As the nation gradually recovered from the initial shock, political attention switched to the barely-noticed paragraph in the report concerning the unidentified parliamentarians approached by Lockheed.

This disclosure brought calls from leading members of the house's standing committee for defence for swift clarification.

Mr. Willem du Chatinier, a Catholic Party member of the committee, said parliament should look into this part of the report.

"What is written there seems to be an accusation," he said. "If this is not looked into, the public may well think that yet another piece of strange business is going on."

Lebanese fighting continue as peace efforts flounder

BEIRUT, Aug. 28, (Agencies). — A key meeting between Arab League envoy Dr. H. Sabri Al Kholi and leaders of the leftist-Palestinian alliance failed to take place, throwing the latest Arab League peace initiative in Lebanon into a fresh stage of fusion. Fighting continued meanwhile on all the usual fronts in the country today with no territorial gains reported anywhere. Fighting in the capital subsided some today after heavy overnight clashes and mortar exchanges along the confrontation dividing the city into a leftist-held western part and a rightist-dominated eastern But in the early afternoon, a

rightist anti-aircraft gun in position near the museum checkpoint on the city's "green line" poured several bursts of fire into a leftist-held area in apparent response to a mortar attack.

Last night, several shells crashed into residential areas in western Beirut. One exploded near the Commodore hotel, headquarters of most of the Western press, sending a shower of shrapnel over the building. There was no damage.

However, both sides in the 16-month civil war largely adhered to last Tuesday's agreement providing for an end to the murderous artillery attacks on residential areas which left hundreds of civilians dead earlier this month.

Dr. Hassan Sahri Al Kholi was to have met leftist and Palestinian leaders today to discuss proposals for peace put forward by the League. These provide for disengagement of forces and a ceasefire — it would be the 55th of the civil war — as first steps, towards peace.

Dr. Al Kholi discussed the plan yesterday with rightwing leaders who said they would study it and meet again next Wednesday.

The rightwing Phalangist Radio today quoted observers as saying that the rightists had postponed a decision on their attitude to the peace plan to allow consideration of the results of a visit to Damascus President-elect Elias Sarkis is due to make on Monday.

Local press reports said Mr. Sarkis opposes abrupt moves by Syria to end the civil war, which has so far left at least 40,000 dead.

Mr. Tewfik Safadi, head of the Higher Political Committee of the

Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), meanwhile today elaborated on a PLO statement last night announcing the conscription of all Palestinian youths.

He told a press conference the decision had been accepted by all commando movements under the umbrella of the PLO, including the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP).

Mr. Safadi said the move was not only connected with the Lebanese war. The PLO had also "established its right to mobilise for the main battle with Israel."

Palestinian organisations in other Arab countries would also start conscripting fighters, he said.

Dr. Al Kholi conferred today with lower echelon delegates from the Phalangist Party and the Palestinian movement, Beirut Radio reported.

The meeting, held at Dr. Al Kholi's office, was attended by Mr. Alexander Gemayel and Mr. Louis Abu Sharaf, for the Phalangists, and for the Palestinians by Mr. Abu Hassan.

The broadcast said they later called at former Premier Saeb Salam's home to continue the discussion.

Rightist sources quoted by Agence France Presse said a conservative representative left for Damas-

cus this morning to inform Syrian leadership of the view of the latest Arab League peace initiative.

Battles continued meanwhile the north, near Tripoli, mountains east of here and Beirut's suburbs.

U.K. ambassador to Israel drowned

TEL AVIV, Aug. 28, (R). — Britain's Ambassador to Israel, Anthony Elliott, drowned while swimming in the sea near Esare, north of here.

Police said Mr. Elliott, speeding the day at the resort with his wife and children, entered the surf alone and family lost sight of him.

Later, two youths carried from the water and tried to revive him with artificial respiration.

Mr. Elliott, a burly, jovial well liked for his candour and of pomposity, has been British ambassador here since November last year.

One of Britain's most senior diplomats, he came to Israel in Helsinki, where he took various phases of the 35th European Security Confer-



KOREA'S THE TOPIC — U.S. Rear Admiral Mark Prudden, senior member of the U.N. Command, demands assurance the safety of allied personnel in the Panmunjom truce village between the two Koreas, during the 381st Military Armistice Commission meeting at the village Saturday. (AP wirephoto).

Iranian guerrillas kill 3 Americans in Tehr

TEHRAN, Aug. 28, (R). — Iranian extremists ambushed and killed three Americans on the street in central Tehran today, the authorities announced here.

Officials described the killers as "Islamic Marxist terrorists."

The American embassy said the three who died were: William Cotterell, 43, Robert Krongard, 44, and Donald Smith, 43.

They were all from California and all employed by Rockwell International on a research project for the government of Iran.

A U.S. embassy statement said the Shah has expressed his deep regret for the incident.

"U.S. Ambassador Richard Helms has conveyed his deepest condolences to the families of those killed and has said this brutal crime serves no cause and demonstrates the heartless cruelty of the perpetrators," the statement added.

"The government of Iran has assured the American ambassador that every effort will be made to bring those responsible to justice," it went on.

Members of the group known as Marxist guerrillas have been convicted for the earlier killing of three Americans, who were among some 1,000 servicemen receiving technical assistance from Iranian armed forces.

Two were killed when they were ambushed in Tehran last year, the third was killed in June, 1973.

Following these killings, one of several Iranians, dead since were confirmed last July on ten Marxist guerrillas an year prison sentence was given another guerrilla, a woman.

In Washington, the State Department has expressed outrage over the murder of the three American military advisers in Tehran.

Department spokesman J. Attnah said: "We are shocked and saddened by the brutal and senseless act of murder. He also said the Shah had expressed his regret the killings and Iranian authorities had promised to make effort to find the murderers."



FIRST MEETING — New Premier Raymond Barre (facing camera) talks to Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud as the new French government held its first meeting Saturday. (AP wirephoto).

هكذا من الاصل

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JORDAN TIMES

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Work to be done

The Arab World took a collective decision of immeasurable importance this week, but it has passed by with little notice or comment. We refer to the decision taken by the Arab League in Rabat, to set up a \$500 million Arab Research and Development Fund, and to establish a permanent committee to promote local scientific and technological development throughout the Arab World.

First, one is struck by the sheer practicality and feasibility of the move, particularly as this contrasts with the efforts of the Arab League to grapple with the continuing war in the region. This should be a sign of what is within the grasp of Arab nations when they act according to the realistic possibilities of their resources, their needs and their collective

second, one is equally struck by the immense opportunity for the application of technological processes in today's world. This becomes ever more important when considered within the context of the enormous quantities of sophisticated technological systems that are literally being bought from the industrialised states for use throughout the Arab world.

On a short-term basis, there is no real feasible alternative to importing such technology as desalination plants, communications systems and pre-fabricated housing systems. The Arab world today are both immense and pressing, would be an act of irresponsibility if the national authorities did not turn to this imported technology to satisfy immediate needs of, for example, fresh water, telecommunications and sophisticated air transport or port cargo handling systems.

In the longer term, however, it is imperative that the Arab states seek to reduce their dependence on the industrial states for technology. There are two reasons for this. First, the total technological dependence now being built up inevitably carry with it a trailing breeze of political leverage which should be avoided. Second, this kind of dependence inevitably breed within the Arab psyche a kind of intellectual abasement that is equally dangerous. There is nothing exotic about this attitude. It is in the long-term interests of the Arab people, and, by logical extension, of all the Arab nations.

The idea of an Arab Research and Development Fund is appropriate and timely. The Arabs now have the financial resources to commit \$500 million to this kind of venture. But more important than this, there is the potential in this part of the world to bear bountiful fruit from a programme of national regional scientific and technological development application.

We think quickly of something like solar energy, or arid-irrigation. While the Arab World is often portrayed (good or bad) as a mass of deserts and camels, the fact is that little bit of concerted application of scientific investigation will prove that within this sun-baked desert region lies a gold mine to harness the energy of the sun that will make the Arab oil reserves or the North Sea oil reserves look like a drop in the energy bucket.

The truth is that seven centuries of alien rule in the Arab world has sapped the Arab people of the spark that had kindled intellectual, cultural and scientific fires of the eras of grandeur. That spark is still there; but more often than not, it is smothered by the Arab who has chosen a profession in the field of science or technology too often today ends up working in Europe or America, where the priorities of society cultivate this spark.

It is important now for the Arab states to follow up on the work of the Rabat meetings and move ahead on a programme of scientific and technological development and application. Some of this is already happening, but on a very small scale. Right here in Jordan, for example, there is a nascent research and development department at the phosphate ministry, and it is carrying out important, and in some cases, pioneering work to upgrade the quality of discarded phosphate.

Similar work in solar energy development will take place in the near future, and this will be tied in with a desalination plant that can have positive implications for people throughout the Arab World. There is no reason that these kinds of work should flounder and fizzle on the rocks of inattention and incompetence. We have the qualified people, the facilities, the financial resources in the Arab World to move ahead in this area. The only thing that is missing is the will to succeed. This should be summoned forth, nurtured and put into action.

Red Crescent to attend in Remo conference
N. — The executive committee of the National Red Crescent Society convened here Saturday to discuss a report presented by the society's president, Dr. Al-Badr, on the results of an emergency meeting held in Kuwait.

Kuwait meeting, attended by Red Crescent and Red Societies, discussed the possibility of providing aid to the victims of the Lebanese conflict. The committee also decided to participate in the conference on human rights scheduled for August in San Remo, Italy. The committee is to review and discuss the first and second Geneva protocols.

Saudi ambassador leaves
AMMAN. — Saudi Arabia's ambassador to Jordan, Sheikh Ahmad Al-Kubeishi, left here for home Saturday afternoon at the end of his term of appointment as his country's ambassador here.

In a statement at the airport before his departure, Sheikh Al-Kubeishi lauded Jordanian-Saudi relations and said that he had passed some of the best and happiest moments of his life here. Several members of the Arab diplomatic corps were present at the airport to bid him farewell in addition to the Director of Protocol. Saturday received the Jordanian and Saudi ambassadors and their families.

IN PERSPECTIVE By Jenab Tutunji On berserk Zulus, knobkerries and pangas

I wonder how many of us had heard of knobkerries (gnarled clubs) or pangas (hatchet-like cane cutters with a curved blade) before the Zulus of South Africa, and some other ethnic groups, hauled these items out of some primordial arsenal to slash and hack at fellow-blacks in a fit of tribal rage & vindictiveness while Police Minister Jimmy Kruger wrung his hands in glee and told reporters: "I frankly think the situation will calm itself now, once black people realise there is a strong backlash."

The backlash Mr. Kruger was speaking of had been predicted — suspiciously according to some — well in advance by Zulu chief Gatsha Buthelezi. It was echoed last weekend by South Africa's national chief of security police, Major-General Mike Geldenhuys.

Now this in itself is not necessarily indicative of police collusion with the berserk Zulus. It turns out that hundreds of blacks die each year in ethnic clashes in South Africa. The country's blacks are split into a hundred tribes which can be loosely grouped into four major but diverse ethnic factions.

Fertile soil, is it not, for exploitation by the white masters of South Africa? Divide and conquer is a tried and proven policy that antedates South Africa itself. Significantly, there was a move by the police over a week ago to allow "law abiding" blacks to arm themselves with knobkerries. Black reporters on the scene of this week's cataclysm said police did not intervene to stop the Zulus while they indulged themselves in an orgy of butchery and rape in front of the eyes of the law.

What Mr. Kruger termed a backlash has a different name in the dictionary of people speaking from a more liberal outlook and with a less vested interest in the maintenance of the apartheid regime; it is called the hreaking of ranks or betrayal of the cause.

How can it be seen otherwise? Was it not the same Mr. Kruger who, on the 20th of this month said of the black man in South Africa: "He knows his place, and if not, I'll tell him his place." Had not the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha said on the very same day that the only excuse for tolerating blacks in white South Africa was "to sell their labour and nothing else?"

Something of a case could be made for viewing the incidents as a backlash against the policy of confrontation pursued by militant young blacks trying to enforce a stay-away from work. After all, according to reports

blacks had been "rioting," looting and burning stores and schools.

Yet a closer examination of the targets of the spate of black violence can easily topple such a case. Beer halls and liquor stores were the immediate target in Cape Town, for instance. The "looted" liquor was not taken away to be drunk; the bottles were smashed or emptied in trash dumps or the bush. The motive? In the words of one young black to a father trying to restrain him: "they gave you whisky instead of freedom." The meaning of this is clear to anyone familiar with the history of American Indians who were encouraged to drown and demoralise themselves with "firewater."

Schools, the other major target of the militants' wrath, were Bantu schools. The word is an abbreviation of the so-called Bantustans, or independent economically unviable mini-states which South African whites want to force the blacks into, stripping them of their South African citizenship in the process. The Bantu education system means separate education for the blacks or "training for inferiority," in the words of the leaders of the protest. Thousands of pamphlets distributed this week described the young militants as "soldiers of liberation who prefer to die from a bullet, rather than swallow a poisonous education which relegates them and their parents to a position of perpetual subordination."

One wonders if the message was not lost on the Zulus who went on the rampage last Wednesday — mainly manual labourers and low echelon factory workers. To all indications they were reacting to the burning down of a Zulu hostel, carried out in retaliation for breaking the strike called by the militants. To all appearances, the Zulus reverted to an atavistic morality, a prehistoric code of behaviour and set out to avenge tribal dignity. In the process, national dignity, and the fate of South African blacks was forgotten. They have been fighting each other since, while the likes of Kruger have been congratulating themselves on the impending return to normalcy.

But then, it is easy to be wise about other people's folly. The modern arsenal of weapons in use in Lebanon today makes knobkerries and pangas look like toys. The death toll in a single day of Lebanon's civil strife could easily equal all the dead in South Africa since the beginning of the inter-racial strife in June.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Al Dustour editorially said Saturday that the Israeli plan to destroy the Arab heritage of the occupied West Bank has now been extended to the town of Hebron, where diggings are being carried out allegedly to unearth a Jewish quarter which is buried underground.

The paper says the diggings first started in Jerusalem, where the Israelis are still trying to undermine the foundations of Al Aqsa Mosque and the adjoining historic buildings and Waqf property.

Al Dustour notes the courageous stand of Hebron's Arab inhabitants against the attempted Jewish diggings and in defence of the threatened Arab heritage.

This fact, the paper adds, should be well understood by the Arab countries, if they are really keen

on the protection of the Arab heritage, whether in Hebron or elsewhere in the West Bank. The Hebrews are not in need of hollow words of appreciation, but for material support, so that they can escalate their fight against aggressive Israeli designs, the paper indicates.

Writing in Al Rai, columnist Abdul Rahim Omar Friday said that according to a Reuters report the former Israeli Defence Minister, General Moshe Dayan, called on the United States to stop supplying Israel with millions of dollars worth of sophisticated arms and work, instead, towards achieving security for Israel.

Abdul Rahim says this is a new theme for Dayan who had inherited the leadership of the Rafi branch of the Israeli Labour Party, and was a well-known Israeli hawk, whose attitude differed little from that of the extremist Likud bloc with regard to the future of the occupied Arab territories.

The writer recalls that after only four days of the October 1973 war Dayan became a defeatist to the point of ordering Israeli forces to pull back to the pre-June, 1967 frontiers. He also declared during that war that Israeli forces had failed to reach Damascus, because, as he said, tremendous Arab reinforcements had arrived for the Syrian army, making that front impregnable.

The writer says these facts seem to have made General Dayan change his mind. Instead of calling on the Arabs to make peace with Israel, he is now calling on the Israelis to deal with the Arabs through a language other than the language of arms, in which he, before anyone else, has lost faith as the appropriate Israeli language.

What's Going On

A film entitled: "Moment in Time." 7:00 p.m. at the American Centre, Third Circle, Jabal Amman.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar	331.0	333.0
U.K. sterling	588.0	594.0
French franc	67.1	67.4
Swiss franc	134.0	134.4
German mark	131.5	131.9
Iraqi dinar	960.0	970.0
Syrian pound	81.3	81.7
Egyptian pound	485.0	495.0
Lebanese pound	103.9	105.0
U.A.E. dirham	83.2	84.0

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BLACK CAT, In colour

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3.30 — 6.00 — 8.30

Television

Channel 3 & 6:	8.30 Arabic series
5.00 Quran	9.30 Wrestling
5.05 Religious talk	Channel 6:
5.25 Cartoons	7.30 News in Hebrew
5.50 Ramadan riddle	7.45 Varieties
6.00 Arabic programme	8.30 Shirley's world
6.30 Apples way	9.00 Sport magazine
8.00 News in Arabic	9.10 Marcus Welby M.D.
Channel 3:	10.00 News in English
7.30 Reportage	10.15 Mannix (on both channels)

Amman Airport

Departures:	Arrivals:
6.50 Aqaba	8.20 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
7.00 Cairo	8.30 Aqaba
7.00 Muscat	9.30 Kuwait (KAC)
9.30 Rome	10.30 Cairo (EA)
10.30 Kuwait (KAC)	11.20 Deer Azzour, Damascus (Sy. A)
11.30 Cairo (EA)	13.30 Cairo
11.35 London (BA)	13.35 Dubai, Doha, (GA)
11.40 Larnaca, Athens	15.15 Muscat
12.00 Aqaba (Sy. A)	15.20 Riyadh (SAA)
14.45 Damascus (Sy. A)	16.40 Paris
14.45 Doha, Dubai (GA)	17.35 Copenhagen, Frankfurt
15.00 Cairo	18.10 Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva
16.45 Riyadh (SAA)	18.15 Rome
18.00 Abu-Dhabi, Dubai	18.15 London
19.00 Bahrain, Bangkok	19.00 Athens, Larnaca
19.30 Kuwait	21.30 Cairo
20.00 Jeddah	
20.30 Tehran	
21.00 Baghdad	
22.30 Dubai	

Directorate of development information to be set up

AMMAN. — The Minister of Culture and Information Adnan Abu Odeh Saturday decided to set up a "Directorate of Development Information and Training" whose job will be to plan training programmes for the personnel of information agencies in coordination with the agencies concerned.

This training is to ensure the existence of qualified personnel who can successfully implement the information policies.

The directorate will also be responsible for informing the public of the progress achieved in the implementation of development projects.

The directorate is to include a training centre and a production centre. The latter will in turn be divided into three sections: research and programming; follow-up and assessment; and videotape and cinema.

The research section will collect information on various development projects and follow up social and economic developments in relation to the activities of the ministries. It will also coordinate with the various information agencies to prepare information material suitable for use.

The programming section will prepare and supervise the production of information programmes on topics relating to development.

The follow-up section will study the means to improve on such programmes and conduct public opinion polls on their success.

The main function of the videotape and cinema section will be to transmit the information programmes produced throughout the kingdom to various sections of the

public: farmers, peasants, desert people, and labourers.

An additional publications section will issue and distribute a magazine on development and labour. It will also issue short bulletins on development projects at each stage of their execution.

An advisory committee presided over by the Minister of Culture and Information will plan development information policy and the activities of various branches of the directorate.

The advisory committee will group project directors at the ministries of education, health and agriculture, with the directors of development at the social affairs department and the public relations department at the Jordan Valley Commission, the Department of Manpower at the Ministry of Labour, the Follow-up Department at the National Planning Council and representatives from the University of Jordan, the Jordanian Youth Organisation and the Press Association.

500,000 tons of cement to be imported

AMMAN. — Permits to import 500,000 tons of cement have been issued by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, sources at the ministry said Saturday.

The permits, in addition to exemptions previously given to cement merchants, are designed to ensure the necessary quantities of cement needed for local construction purposes sources added.



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Market Prices

Apples (golden)	100—150
Apples (starken)	120—180
Apples (local)	90—110
Bell pepper	70—100
Bananas	170—200
Cauliflower	130—180
Cabbages	40—70
Carrots	40—60
Cucumbers (small)	130—160
Cucumbers (large)	60—90
Eggplant (small)	70—100
Eggplant (large)	25—50
Figs	120—150
Green beans	130—160
Garlic (dry) (large)	100—130
Grapes (green)	100—140
Grapes (black)	60—100
Hot pepper	150—190
Lemon (yellow)	120—150
Lemon (green)	100—130
Marrow (small)	130—170
Marrow (regular)	40—70
Muskmelon	100—140
Orange	70—100
Onion (dry) imported	80—110
Onion (white)	40—65
Okra (red)	120—160
Okra (green)	160—200
Potatoes (local)	110—150
Peaches (large)	200—260
Pears (large)	200—250
Pears (small)	120—160
Tomatoes	40—70
Spinach	50—80
String beans	120—170
Water melon (large)	70
Water melon (small)	40
Wild cucumbers (small)	60—80

Radio

(On 856 KHZ)
7.00 Breakfast show, morning melodies
7.30 News bulletin
7.40 Newsreel
8.00 Sign off
12.00 Pop session (part I)
1.00 News summary
1.03 Pop session (part II)
2.00 News bulletin
2.10 Radio magazine
2.30 Pop music (USA)
3.00 Concert hour
4.00 Old favourites
4.30 Easy listening
5.00 Doctor at large
5.30 Pop session (part III)
6.00 News summary
6.03 Listener's choice
7.00 News bulletin
7.10 Newsreel
7.30 Sign off

Emergencies

Doctors:
Dr. Salman Daboubi (21334)
Dr. Hatem Mustapha (76678)
Pharmacies:
Firas (61912)
Jacob (44945)
Jihad (71547)
Taxis:
Khaled (23715)
Khayyam (41541)
Firas (23427)

Jimmy Carter: Renewed battle against Congress expected

An active, hard-hitting, hard-working, and often tumultuous presidency is how some friends and associates characterise Jimmy Carter's performance if he wins in November. In the last of five articles on the Democratic nominee, the Christian Science Monitor's Southern bureau chief reports on the picture emerging from such predictions.

By John Dillin
ATLANTA, Georgia (CSM). — Jimmy Carter would be a stubborn, hardworking, innovative president who would fight Congress — or anyone else — who resisted his programmes.

This view of a possible Carter presidency emerges from dozens of interviews with Georgia politicians, officials, friends and associates who know him well.

"He will be a very active president," says Lt. Gov. Zell Miller of Georgia, who worked closely with Mr. Carter in the state Senate and Democratic Party.

"He is a highly competitive man, a very stubborn man. When he comes up with a programme, he'll think it's the best programme possible and ... will leave no stone unturned to get it through."

Those who know him best say a Carter presidency would probably include:

— Stormy relations with Congress as he pushes hard for sweeping programmes.

— Readiness to go over the heads of congressmen and the press directly to the people on controversial issues.

— Stubbornness and purposefulness that would make him one of the toughest chief executives in decades.

— A hard-working president who would begin official business by 7:15 a.m. and pause only for a sandwich (usually pimento cheese on whole wheat bread) and a soft drink for lunch.

— Frequent, regular press conferences.

— A small circle of totally dedicated staff members, most of whom have known Mr. Carter for years.

— Heavy demands on White House staffers, including long bo-

urs and high levels of output. The president would not hesitate to fire sluggards.

— A tendency for Mr. Carter to bury himself in the job for the first year or two — after which he would travel, speak more.

— Scathing criticism of pork barrel, make-work projects, particularly those originating with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

— Firm support for environmental programmes.

— A get-tough, bare-bones approach towards defence spending; reduction of the number of generals, admirals.

— Extensive use of experts from private industry to help find solutions to problems like bureaucratic red tape.

— Numerous appointments of blacks to high-level posts.

— Up-front emphasis on three domestic programmes: reorganisation (including welfare reform), national health care, and tax reform.

— Heavier-than-expected emphasis on foreign affairs, where he would bend every effort to strengthen alliances with Europe and Japan.

— A desire to leave a record as a decisive president in the Harry Truman mold.

Ex-Navy officer Carter reflects a "submarine commander" approach to governing. His hand tightly grips the controls. He assumes a "take charge" stance towards legislators, Cabinet members and bureaucrats.

"He's the most determined man I've ever seen," says Georgia Attorney General Arthur K. Bolton. "Anyone who underestimates him is beat before they start because he'll work 26 hours a day."

As governor, Mr. Carter took advice well, say colleagues, but

he remained his own man — with his own sense of direction and purpose.

"He wouldn't trade out real principle," says Mr. Bolton.

As governor, Mr. Carter was bitterly resented by many legislators and ordinary citizens — and some feel that could happen again if he becomes president.

This resentment was from two sources.

First, Mr. Carter ran a rather conservative campaign for governor. He wooed Wallace voters. (It would have been impossible to win without them.)

And he sounded sympathetic to private, segregated schools, saying for example, on Sept. 4, 1970: "You can rest assured I'll do everything I can for private schools."

A shock wave swept over Georgia when newly elected Governor Carter seemed to do an about-face. In his inaugural speech he said:

"I say to you quite frankly that the time for racial discrimination is over ... No poor, rural, weak, or black person should ever have to bear the additional burden of being deprived of the opportunity of an education, a job, or simple justice."

Mr. Carter then climbed on the Georgia Legislature like a Texas cowboy on a bronc. Instead of a nudge here, a compromise there — like preceding governors — he dug in his spurs and almost seemed to enjoy the battle.

Examples of uncompromising stands are numerous.

Once, when Governor Carter struggled to pass one aspect of his reorganisation plan in Georgia, aides came to him with information that a key senator could be swung to their side. The only requirement: the senator's father had to be given a relatively insignificant promotion in the highway department.

Mr. Carter refused.

The governor's inclination was to throw out his programmes to the people and the Legislature and say: "I hope you can go along

with me," says one Georgia official.

State Sen. Julian Bond, a Carter critic, says:

"He didn't get the kind of reorganisation plan he wanted because of his attitude. It was, 'My way or no way. My way, or not at all.'"

He was the kind of guy who would summon you down to his office, almost arrogantly, and say, 'Here it is. This is what I've got. Do this.'"

"And we'd say, 'This is a two-way street — you give and you get.' He didn't like to give."

Senator Bond also objects to the Carter vision of "consultation."

"He wouldn't come to anyone and say, 'What do you think about this?' He gave it to you as an accomplished fact: 'This is the plan. This is the way it's going to be. Move ahead with it.'"

"One time I remember when he handled it very badly. He summoned all the black legislators down to his office on an issue — there were seven of us there. And we were sitting in his office when the vote came up on the matter he wanted, and it failed by the votes that were sitting in his office."

"If he had a better relationship with the Legislature, that wouldn't have happened."

That missed vote took place even though Mr. Carter is given high marks for numerous black appointments to state office. He had, says Senator Bond, an overall good record — one he could be proud of — but these problems persisted.

The Carter style of government takes getting used to. A close personal friend of Mr. Carter calls him "odd" — different when compared to most politicians in Georgia, or elsewhere, but nevertheless a "leader."

Former Gov. John West of South Carolina says:

"Jimmy was always sort of a maverick in the sense that he's never played to the establishment ... He always played to the people rather than the politicians."

If Congress resists an important Carter bill, those who know him say he won't hesitate to appeal directly to the people.

For instance, if an important senator blocks a Carter proposal, perhaps in committee, Mr. Carter might well board Air Force One, fly to the senator's state, and make a major address there emphasising that their senator was standing in the way of progress.

Lieutenant Governor Miller says Mr. Carter "believes in going over the politicians' heads and applying the pressure directly to the people who in turn will apply it to the politicians."

In fact, says one Carter watcher, "Jimmy would think the Congress, the press, and even the bureaucracy to an extent only served to separate him from the people. And he doesn't think anything should separate him from the people."

Mr. Carter's refusal to bend to pressure from political colleagues has won him a reputation for being stubborn and uncompromising — a reputation that is cited so often, by so many sources, that it is probably true.

Carter friend and adviser Charles Kirbo says that if Mr. Carter is stubborn, it hasn't been a handicap in his relations with the legislative branch.

"Jimmy is stubborn in an intelligent way — not a self-defeating way ..."

"He has been in the Legislature ... Compromising is something you do about 30 minutes before the Legislature adjourns. If you start off with compromising, the bill gets all compromised away."

Mr. Carter has criticised President Ford for his string of vetoes, but as a governor, Mr. Carter also used his signature as a device to pressure lawmakers.

His principal method of operation along this line was to withhold his signature on bills until the end of the session. By holding off, he could use his signature as a basis for negotiation on other things he wanted.

Judging from his style in Georgia, there seems little doubt that Mr. Carter would use the veto whenever he thought it would forward his own concepts.

A Carter White House would be filled with people loyal to the commander in chief.

"Jimmy surrounds himself with people ... dedicated to him," says



Jimmy Carter: what kind of president would he be?

Mr. Kirbo. "But they must be dedicated to what he's trying to do. He explains to them what his goals are, and you have your choice of getting on the wagon, or not."

Once they climb aboard the wagon, Mr. Carter can be mighty tough with his employees.

"He'll fire you without any problem, but he won't do it in an inhuman way," says Mr. Kirbo. "And if he's president, there won't be any of this business of hurting people."

"He'd often be down at the office at 6:30 in the morning, and some of the staff by 7:30," says an associate. "If someone needed to see him, he'd say, 'Have him here at 7:15.' People in state government just started going to work earlier."

One of the most controversial acts of Mr. Carter's career as governor indicates possible hard times ahead for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Mr. Carter blocked construction of a Corps dam on Georgia's wild and scenic Fling River. The project would have brought millions of federal dollars to Georgia and meant jobs for hundreds of people in an economically deprived area.

But the governor decided that the dam was economically unjustified. And it would have been logically destructive.

The decision against the dam was made late at night in the governor's mansion, and Mr. Carter wrote out his rejection in a letter, which was photocopied and given to reporters the next day.

"Jimmy used to do some most detailed work alone," says Duane Riner, a former staffer who now works for George Busbee. "Late at night, after he had retired, he would take a stack of papers and go over it in a detailed way ... He probably on more detail, reads more and memorandums, and read to that personally than any other I've ever seen in an office."

Although some staffers pushing for a fast-paced beginning, Mr. Carter has not yet coordinated programmes like taxes. The piecemeal approach is opposed in favour of a comprehensive revision that would give Mr. Carter's aims in economic and social spheres.

Even those who know him concede there is only so much can predict from past experience about a man's behaviour in nation's highest office.

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As he faces vexing French inflation problem

Raymond Barre's economic expertise will come in handy

S. Aug. 28, (AFP) — Double inflation is the prime problem facing the new French Government headed by Raymond Barre, in addition to the premiership personally take over as Minister of Economy and Finance. Official figures out a few hours after the new premier announced his list Friday showed that the retail price index rose by 11.5 per cent in July, monthly price increases had grown gradually during the first half of the year to a relatively modest 0.4 per cent in June, but July setback, influenced by rising rates for services, including housing and transport, and high food prices because of the drought, put the annual rate of inflation back above the 10 per cent mark.

Vorster: Whites don't have guilty conscience

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Aug. 28, (R) — Prime Minister John Vorster has said that South African million whites are helping 18 million blacks and should not have a guilty conscience about it.

He was speaking in this Transvaal last night at a ceremony marking his 10 years as prime minister.

Cloud cheering from the local b of the ruling National Party said: "Looking over the history of South Africa's achievement, we have no reason to say we have a guilty conscience about it."

He added: "I have not lost faith. It has become more clear to me that our people are able to overcome our problems. We have an inexorable calling here and our almighty has called us here to fulfil it, no one can doubt that."

Mr. Vorster said: "We have problems internationally, nationally and economically, but it is not a crisis. There are those in South Africa who every July and August give out that we are facing a crisis to suit their own purpose."

He added: "I have not lost faith. It has become more clear to me that our people are able to overcome our problems. We have an inexorable calling here and our almighty has called us here to fulfil it, no one can doubt that."

Mr. Vorster, 60, came to power when his predecessor Hendrik Verwoerd was stabbed to death by a parliamentary messenger on the floor of the Lower House of Assembly in September 1966. Before that he was justice minister and author of stringent security laws.

Vorster did not identify laws.

Reuters head says

on-aligned news pool

"subjective" system

KYOTO, Aug. 28, (R) — The jective system for disseminating news.

Mr. Long said today the aspirations of the non-aligned nations establish a news pool of their own, perfectly understandable and reasonable.

Mr. Long added such a news pool should not be presented as something it was not: an objective system for disseminating news.

He said, however, "it will be another very highly subjective system."

Governments, Mr. Long said, would be providing information about their own countries: "We will be told what governments know about themselves. This is a necessary view, a valid view, but a government view."

Mr. Long also said it was unfortunate that established news organisations had come under attack. It would be preferable, he said, that the non-aligned news pool be presented as something worth doing for its own sake, not to counter something already in existence.

"There is a tendency to criticise world news agencies for things they have never attempted to do," he added.

Referring to the IBI conference in Kyoto from August 30 to September 3, Mr. Long said it would consider the basic and vital concepts of needs and availability of resources in the communications field.

He said the IBI, an international non-governmental, non-profit association, had in recent years turned its attention to such subjects as the problems of communications satellites, direct-broadcast satellites, copyright, and intellectual property rights.

"Discussion on such subjects, is vitally important," said Mr. Long, adding that the IBI was concerned with all aspects of communications in the light of advancing technology.

He said it was his experience and conviction that the exchange of information between countries and areas was most active when there was a free flow of information within those countries and areas.

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binet, around mid-September.

Mr. Barre, held to have fairly orthodox and liberal views on economic management, will now personally oversee the mix of medicine that will be applied to heal France's economic ills. He will be assisted by Michel Durafour, up to now Labour Minister, in the post of Minister-Delegate or Deputy Economy and Finance Minister.

As Foreign Trade Minister, Mr. Barre only recently made it clear that he thought a "temporary but equitable stabilisation of the purchasing power" was needed to slow the price increases and thus safeguard France's competitive position on the world markets.

In a news magazine interview, he said it was vital to bring the rate of inflation down to levels comparable with those of France's main trading partners. Chief among them is West Germany, which now has a rate less than half the French.

Mr. Barre has in the past recognised in public that it would be hard to implement an incomes policy in France because of the hostile attitude of both employers and trade unions. Observers believe his short-term measures to curb the wage-price spiral may therefore include a tightening of credit to reduce consumption.

In his recent interview, he spoke of the need for action in the longer term to remove in-built causes of inflation in the French economy by easing "rigid" mechanisms and regulations. He also stressed the need for closer coordination of economic policies in the European Economic Community to reduce the disparity between the nine partners' growth and inflation rates.

Whatever the course adopted, Mr. Barre will be faced with a tricky task. While fighting inflation and seeking to restore equilibrium in foreign payments, his government must take a number of harsh realities into account. Any slowing down of economic recovery would make it harder to reduce heavy unemployment. The weakening of the franc has added to an already hefty bill import bill. And French farmers will need substantial aid to offset lost income due to this year's exceptional drought.

However, observers say that Mr. Barre's personal responsibility for economic and financial affairs and the relatively few changes in the cabinet's "economic team" indicated his determination to restore confidence by tackling basic economic issues.

The new premier's reputation as an economist and a solid "European" has reassured French industry and the Paris stock exchange. And his appointment, following weeks of political uncertainty in France, has been welcomed on the foreign exchanges. The franc was at a three-week high as the markets closed for the weekend.



LATEST ADDITION — The Soviet Navy's helicopter carrier "Leningrad" sails through the Bosphorus near the Europe to Asia bridge Friday, to join the Soviet fleet in the Mediterranean. (AP wirephoto).

News analysis

Libyan-Tunisian relations remain on edge

By Peter Sharrock
TUNIS, Aug. 28, (R) — Tunisia is trying to patch up its relations with Libya but some nervousness still shows through.

The past five months have by any account been problematic for Libya's neighbours.

Thousands of Egyptian and Tunisian workers have been expelled from Libya, which has in turn been accused by Tunisia of sending a commando group to assassinate the Tunisian prime minister. Sudan has accused Libya of backing a coup attempt there and Egypt has blamed the Libyans for bomb explosions and a hijack attempt in Egypt.

But as Libya's relations with Egypt and Sudan have become steadily worse Tunisia this week persuaded Libya to take their dispute on jurisdiction over portions of the oil-rich continental shelf in the Gulf of Gabes to the International Court of Justice in the Hague.

Tunisia's present production of about four million tonnes of oil a year, most of it now coming from off-shore wells, brings in a third of its export earnings.

"Tunisia does have its economic problems, selling olive oil and phosphates for instance, but there is nothing which another five or 10 million tonnes of crude from the Gulf of Gabes would not cure," commented one diplomat here.

After ministerial visits to each other's capital the two countries have now agreed to the return of their ambassadors, who were recalled last March when Tunisia announced it had arrested a three-man Libyan commando group plotting to kill or kidnap Premier Hedi Nnuira.

It has also been agreed to continue consultations on the exploration of the continental shelf while awaiting a verdict from the Hague.

Relations with Libya's Colonel Muammar Qadhafi have been far from cordial since Tunisia turned back on planned union with Libya in early 1974. Although Tunisia clearly stands to gain a good deal from the new detente, the advantages on the Libyan side are less apparent.

Diplomatic observers here believe that all Colonel Qadhafi stands to gain from a settlement to the Gulf of Gabes dispute (Libya has enough oil reserves to do without what the gulf may build for a decade or two) are the advantages of a friendly neighbour when others are unfriendly.

Libyan denials of involvement in its neighbours' troubles might carry more weight at home if Tunisia were no longer among the accusers, they say.

There is, however, some way to go before the newly declared aim of normalising relations becomes a reality.

Only last month Tunisia charged that 2,400 young Tunisian dissidents had been enrolled in military training camps in Libya to prepare "to overthrow the regime of President Habib Bourguiba."

For celebrations marking President Bourguiba's birthday early this month, Tunisia evidently called for a show of solidarity from its friends.

American, French and Egyptian warships steamed into Tunisian ports and a squadron of French Mirage jets took part in a Tunisian Air Force fly-past.

For some weeks Tunis has buzzed with rumours of unidentified aircraft crossing Tunisian territory and of army units in the south being suddenly confined to barracks on alert.

The rumours have had no official substantiation but in themselves they indicate a continued uneasiness beneath the surface.

Economic Viewpoint By Dr. Haitham Hurani Ma'an cabinet meeting and regional development

Last week, the new cabinet held an open meeting in Ma'an, in the southern district of Jordan. The purpose of the meeting was to collect information, discuss problems and make decisions to solve these problems, and I think it was altogether successful, fruitful and educational. I consider this meeting as a first step in the right direction, which I wish the cabinet will continue to follow. The frankness, openness and sincerity reflected by both the government officials and the audience were remarkable indeed. The local people who offered their views and demands were reasonable in their expectations, and eager for better economic conditions. One praises the efforts that were put in to organise and conduct such an unusual public meeting with top government officials, and the focusing on specific problems will undoubtedly produce speedy decisions. For example, at the same meeting the cabinet decided to open new roads to several villages and to make available water for every local village and settlement; the cabinet also adopted several resolutions to improve public services in the southern region.

Anyone who listened to the demands raised by the participants realises that all these are listed in any regional development programme. To open health clinics, roads, public schools (academic and professional), to provide water and electricity and help in land-use planning, to improve public services such as postal services and transport... all these needs are necessary and basic to achieve regional development; and the expenditures to carry out these projects are, in fact, sound investment spending in the long run. To improve the living conditions of the non-urban areas will reduce the migration rate to the cities and encourage more people to stay on as well as some people to return back to their own rural lands from the cities, and above all will help eliminate the problem of so-called regional dualism which is a common characteristic of less developed countries.

The economic growth of any country involves rich and poor, leading and lagging regions. Healthy growth, however, seems to require that the poor or lagging regions be converted into leading ones. Hence, this kind of open meeting can help spur the overall efforts to achieve economic and social development in the whole country.

I believe this new approach in cabinet meetings can bring new ideas to the sources of regional growth, and help spell out and evaluate the public policies that can influence favourably the economic and social well-being of the nation's regions.

For example, one point raised by several farmers at the meeting was the high cost of feeds, which is very much in need for their animals. The suggestion was to ask the government to initiate natural grazing areas which would help use the dry lands in a more appropriate way, and thus reduce the cost of animal raising. One looks forward to more open meetings to take place in every region, and wishes every success to the new cabinet with its fresh, if not revolutionary, method of carrying out its responsibilities.

[Editor's note: Dr. Hurani will be on vacation for one month, and his weekly column will reappear here regularly in October.]

Ali performance shows he's in top pre-fight form

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28, (R) — Ali — a rambling half-hour state-shuffling his style as rapidly as ment of his religious faith. When he moves in the ring, world heavyweight boxing champion Muhammad Ali yesterday:

— announced a \$100,000 donation to the financially crippled National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People (NAACP).

— mocked challenger Ken Norton as "the return of the mummy"

— announced that a Black Muslim firm in Georgia would soon be manufacturing Islamic prayer rugs

— preached a half-hour religious sermon.

The performance took place in front of an almost speechless Norton, ex-champion Joe Frazier and Black comic Dick Gregory, and left the audience of several hundred at the National Press Club alternately in fits of laughter and incredulity.

In just a month's time, Ali faces Norton at Yankee Stadium in New York City, and the hastily arranged appearance here was something of a promotion.

No matter who wins on September 28, Ali is guaranteed \$6 million, equal to the expected gate, and Norton \$1 million.

Ali told the audience: "Norton, if he dreamed of beating me, he'd have to apologise when he wakes up. He couldn't whip me."

Norton, asked if Ali's style had changed since their last fight, seemed flustered, forgot the question, then said: "a little."

Ali interjected: "You know that was no answer. Norton fights like a mummy," he added, and then said with his arms pressed to his chest, "The name of this fight is the return of the mummy."

He recited his poem about the previous fight with Norton which had the challenger shooting up into space like a "spook (jargon for black) satellite."

The champion's opening caught the press club completely off guard.

"You laugh. I'm serious."

It sounded like an old fashioned revival sermon, and nothing like the usual clowning Ali.

His announcement of a gift to the NAACP — the money will come from the proceeds of next month's fight — was coupled with an appeal to all black athletes, entertainers and politicians to support the moderate civil rights group.

The NAACP, which has previously had little success in winning Black Muslim support, recently lost a \$1.2 million lawsuit.

Ali erupted angrily when asked during the question period about his reaction to a reported new rule by world boxing promoters that he would have to defend his title within 90 days if he beats Norton next month.

"I'm not going to fight in 90 days. I'm going to fight in 91. You tell them that I am boxing. I'm the lord of the ring."

"They should make a public apology. Everybody in the world follows boxing because of me. I'm the biggest thing in the history of boxing. And they give me a deadline?"

Iraqis register income increase

BAGHDAD, Aug. 28, (R) — Per capita income in Iraq grew at the rate of 25 per cent a year between 1968 and 1975, according to the government's Central Statistics Office.

The country's gross national product last year was 346 per cent higher than it was in 1968.

The recent upsurge in the Iraqi economy, fuelled mainly by oil revenues, has been accompanied by inflation, and it was not clear what the increase in per capita income had been in real terms.

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NOTICE

The British Embassy, Amman, will

be closed on Monday 30 August 1976.

The Embassy regrets that no

visas will be issued on that day.



Colonel Qadhafi: 'Inflaming relations with Tunisia?'

Artist with obsession for wildlife creates silk animals

LONDON, (LPS). — Judith Rodker is an artist with an obsession for wildlife, and the walls of her house by the River Thames in southern England are covered with her studies of them. But the extraordinary thing about this pictorial "zoo" is that the pictures are not painted; they are embroidered on silk, and their quality is such that the subjects have a three dimensional look.

Always with a sketch pad

Mrs Rodker's career started conventionally with training in painting at St. Martin's School of Art in London. She still does vivid watercolours of landscapes when she and her husband, Francis, travel and she is a fine draughtsman, never going anywhere without a sketching pad. "Even as a child I always had a pencil in my hand," she says, and the habit has obviously stuck.

But a turning point in Judith Rodker's career was about 15 years ago when she saw an exhibition of needlework which inspired her to attend embroidery classes. She began to feel this was a medium which could be applied to pictures and her first attempt was a portrayal of the family cat.

From this she progressed to wildlife parks to study animals and other animal studies, making sketches first and then transferring an outline to a piece of material, usually a heavy satin or furnishing silk strong enough to be stretched taut on an embroidery frame. Meticulous

Today she has one of the most fantastic collections of animal portraits ever assembled. Her preparatory studies of the creature themselves are meticulous and the technique she has developed of "painting" with needle and silks has enabled her to reproduce the exact quality of skin or fur to a point where all her pictures have to be kept behind glass because people cannot resist stroking them.

Mrs. Rodker does not use conventional embroidery stitches but improvises to get just the texture she wants for the curve of an elephant's ear, or the soft whiskered fur of a lion's nose.

She is passionately interested in conservation. It horrifies her that the tiger population of the world has dropped from 40,000 to 2000. She says: "Portraying these lovely animals is important, because through them people will realise how vital conservation is." She always exhibits at the Wildlife Exhibition which is held annually in London.

Mrs. Rodker goes to zoos and wildlife parks to study animals and make sketches, but wild animals in confinement distress her. She much prefers seeing them in their natural state as she has done on safaris with her husband. Wherever she has travelled—Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Bangkok, Singapore, Bali, Greece and, this year, Sri Lanka—she is always on the lookout for some bird or beast as a subject.

Main work done at home

The naturalness of her animals is the measure of her powers of observation and draughtsmanship, as seen in a group of zebras drinking at a pool, the slinking shape of a jaguar, a polar bear at the water's edge playing with her cub, the majesty of a family of African elephants, or the wary protectiveness of a vixen sheltering her baby.

Though Mrs. Rodker sketches wherever she goes, her main work can only be done in her own home, by the big picture window overlooking the river, where the light is excellent.

Her tools include a beautiful Victorian worktable, drawers of skins of silk graded in shades, and an elegant case containing gold scissors, thimble and needle-case. Here she will sit working for anything up to 12 hours a day.

The painstaking labour which goes into her pictures may be gauged by the fact that a large study, such as her elephants, may take up to three months to complete; the smallest animal study takes at least three weeks.

She achieves extraordinary differences in textures—the smoothness of a swan's feathers, the wrinkled look of an elephant's skin, the sunlight catching a lion's mane.

Mrs Rodker has exhibited frequently at home and abroad and her work has been sold to buyers from many parts of the world. Some of her studies were auctioned at the Wildlife Convention in Reno, Nevada, in the United States, in aid of preservation of wildlife, and this year she will be exhibiting in Madrid and Monte Carlo, as well as in London. Last year she had the distinction of gaining a Diploma Award at the Paris Salon.

Her finished work is transferred from the embroidery frame to a hardwood backing by her husband (himself a distinguished watercolourist) who also does the framing with a skilled hand.

Importance of personality

Judith Rodker is concerned with the personality and expression of every animal that is her "sitter". When she did a portrait of Arkle, the famous English racehorse, for



A dramatic study of African elephants at a waterhole — one of her remarkable collection of animal studies.

his owner, she went to the stables to "get to know him".

Her lions are aggressive, sleepy or just relaxed, and the mood is unmistakable. At present she is

working on a picture of a lion and lioness, the lioness caught in a huge yawn and a slightly questioning look on the lion's face. Mrs. Rodker is true to her vi-

lions on wildlife conservation, she says she would never in any circumstances wear animal fur, tending herself with simulated lot.

Human survival rests on equal participation of women

Although women throughout the world have been held back by law, custom and attitude, former U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Barbara Watson thinks they also suffer from a lack of self-esteem. The sad fact is, she says, that too many women do not accept their inherent human value.

By Barbara Watson

WASHINGTON, D.C. (IPS). — It was not until 1968, nearly 180 years after the establishment of the United States Department of State in 1789, that the first woman to be appointed with the rank of Assistant Secretary of State was sworn in. I was that woman.

The Secretary of State, Dean Rusk, noted on that occasion that some changes would have to be made. The statute which created this post specifically described the duties as calling for performances by a male person. "He" shall do this and so. It perhaps stemmed from the days of Thomas Jefferson, the first U.S. Secretary of State, who later became President. He said: "The appointment of a woman to office is an innovation for which the public is not prepared and neither am I."

Secretary Rusk sought advice from Webster's dictionary and found that, among other things, a "he" is a person whose sex is immaterial. The federal statutes were of no more help. They said that the masculine gender shall include the feminine and the neuter. Secretary Rusk then announced firmly that such an appointment was one for which not only he was ready but, more importantly, so was the President.

If this unprecedented development might be endowed with greater significance, it would derive from the fact that I am also black. It was thus in its terms a dual achievement. Yet the fact is both sad and deplorable that we were obliged to celebrate as a triumph what should otherwise have been an unremarkable incident. On the contrary, however, the traditional relationships between men and women in our world culture dictated a certain sensationalism. Indeed, the presence of women in the Department of State at all was remarkable only for the fact that as a rule they occupied positions of little consequence. Was it that they had been proven incompetent, because of their sex,

to hold superior posts in the Department? The obvious answer is that they had never been afforded an opportunity to demonstrate whether this might be so or not. They were simply excluded more or less as a whole.

Unfortunately, this has been the case in many fields. In the United States, where we consider ourselves to be at least as well-developed, as forward-looking as any nation on earth, fewer than 10 per cent of the doctors and lawyers and less than 10 per cent of the full professors of our college campuses are women. Recent figures indicate that 3.4 per cent of the presidents of all four year colleges are women and they are paid 84 per cent of the amount paid to their male counterparts.

In the Congress of the United States, which totals 535 members, we currently have only 19 women, all in the House of Representatives. Even some of these figures represent an improvement over earlier years. Yet it is very difficult to determine whether we are in the very early stages of significant progress, on the verge of a dramatic breakthrough, or simply riding the narrow ups and downs of the status quo.

Some of the responsibility must be placed squarely upon women themselves. But not by any means all of it. A lack of educational opportunities and discrimination in employment have long co-opted women. And, far more damaging, the age-old attitudes of society have shackled women's minds.

A recent report issued by UNESCO revealed some shocking statistics with respect to illiteracy among women in a world that prides itself on its sophisticated and technical prowess. In 1970 out of a total of 784 million illiterate, 468 million were women—60 per cent of the total. As the population increases, the rate of illiteracy among women grows—and the gap between male and female literacy widens. As of this

date the world's population of illiterate adult women has now reached almost 500 million or 62 per cent of the total illiterate population. The gravity of these figures, however, does not apply solely to the developing countries of the Third World—but to the developed countries as well.

Today, women are witnessing an evolution of the spirit which, like the evolution of physical beings, is a slow and measured process. For example, viewed against a long background of inactivity, the changes that have resulted for U.S. women in recent years have been dramatic. Women have tripled the number of seats they hold in state legislatures; we have a woman governor in one state, three lieutenant governors, more than 50 women elected to statewide offices; a woman in the cabinet of the United States; and a woman who serves as a chief justice of a state supreme court—as well as women on the federal bench, and lower courts in numerous states and municipalities.

One of the most encouraging trends which has taken place within the past few years has to do with the determination of women in America to actively pursue careers in professions which have long been considered in the male preserve. According to some prominent experts in medical education, the stereotype of the medical profession as a "masculine field" is tumbling so fast that in the near future at least half of the doctors in the United States will be women. The experts expressed the opinion that women doctors may give the best health care ever provided and may turn out to be better doctors because they are interested in providing service. The number of women entering medical school between 1969 and 1974 tripled.

In the field of business, more women are being appointed to corporate boards. However, although some progress is being made, much more needs to be done in this area to achieve equal and meaningful participation.

As much as anything, the key to real progress by large numbers of women lies in building our own self-esteem, our own belief that we are capable of success. A lack of self-esteem is our greatest handicap—greater than law or custom or attitude, although it is surely a result of all of these. The sad fact is that too many women do not accept themselves and their inherent human value. They do not know who they are and often-times, are afraid to find out. The

progress women have made has helped to change this. True equality would help even more. Yet, I question whether true equality is possible for any of us until far more of us are ready to begin the search for our inner selves. If women do not truly believe in their own potential, that potential can never be realized.

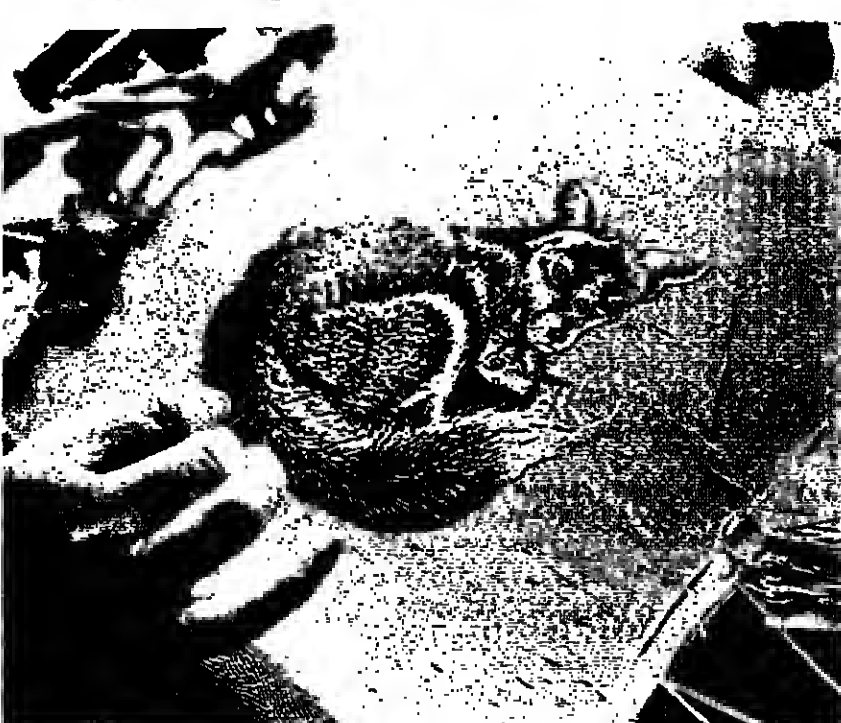
The next step in our search for equality is clear. We must spark a new reawakening that stretches beyond the recognition of inequalities. We must focus instead upon our true human value as women and as full participants in life. And, as we reach out to one another, we must also take stock of ourselves. For true equality is something that cannot be given. It cannot even be earned by one woman for another. Only the opportunity can be given—each woman must be ready within herself to meet and grasp it. The world can ill afford the waste and loss of

the brain power and superpowers which women have to offer. Indeed, the male of the species will benefit and prosper in full integration of the sexes. There will have been released from too, will be released from the prisonment of stereotype.

As the British statesman Thomas More wrote to his daughter more than 400 years ago: "matters not at harvest time, whether the corn were sown by a man or a woman..." I submit that source of human survival is heavily on the full and equal contribution of both sexes. It is not how great our natural resources may be. Whether we are able to use our natural resources depends wholly on our human sources. We will continue to use our resources until we are accepted as equal participants in life, and even more basic, until women view themselves as equal participants.



"Silkscape" artist Judith Rodker with part of her collection of animal studies in embroidered silk. For her large pictures she may take as long as three months and a considerable part of this time is spent in studying and sketching in zoos.



Judith Rodker working at her Thameside home on a fox motif embroidered in silk — a technique she started to develop 15 years ago.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

1. Gypsy man
4. Tease
7. Passenger
11. Hummingbird
12. Fugan Indian
13. Scent
14. Inland channel
15. Clothespress
17. Gum resin
19. Crafty person: Scottish
20. Hand down
22. Inlet
25. Brilliant bird

ADIT RAINS

DOWN

27. Reserve
28. Grandparental
29. Blueprints
31. Fish
32. Facing for outside walls
33. Sindbad's bird
34. Parasite
37. Woebegone
41. Uninteresting
42. Sour
43. Dress leather
44. Man's nickname
45. Small tractor
46. Chew and swallow

SOLUTION OF SATURDAY'S PUZZLE

1. Storm
2. Athletic field
3. Motherly
4. Padding
5. Girl's name
6. Traded
7. President
8. Hubbub
9. Embezzle
10. Prior to
11. Beetle
12. Powdery substance
13. Inscribe
14. Roughly
15. Hostel
16. Sale
17. announcements
18. To, in Scotland
19. Salutation
20. Superior
21. Mum
22. Sun
23. Floated
24. Indian
25. Pease
26. Barrier
27. Medieval shield
28. Yellow ocher
29. Chinese pagoda

Par time 20 min.

AP Newsfeatures

Tonight's T.V. Features

MARCUS WELBY M.D.

LOSER IN A DEAD HEAT

A 12 year-old girl suffers from breathing troubles each time her parents quarrel over her father's gambling vices.

APPLES WAY

THE APPLICANT

George is entrusted to convince business owner that a woman in a responsible position is as good as any man.

MANNIX

HARBALL

Mannix falls hostage in the hands of drug peddlers who use him to escape from the police.

SHIRLEY'S WORLD

FOLLOW THAT RICKSHAW

Shirley Logan helps a number of people regain their hopes and achieve their aims in life and becomes Hong Kong suitmaker extraordinary to her editor Dennis Croft.



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هكذا من الاصل

After an eventful election week

rd-Carter contest comes into sharper focus

HINGTON, Aug. 28, (R) — President Ford got a boost from public opinion polls this week as he still struggles to capture the White House from the Democratic opponent, Jimmy Carter.

The presidential election two months away, and the stakes for the Republican nominee behind him, Mr. Ford showed his campaign organization pulled out the themes on which he hopes the campaign will win.

Mr. Ford's aides will meet again this week and try to iron out details for the debates.

The public opinion polls, Mr. Ford's lead of two-to-one narrow to around 10 percentage points, voters seemed to get the story more clearly into focus for the Republican convention in Kansas City.

Mr. Ford's national campaign chairman, the colorful Roger Ailes, was replaced by James Baker, a low-key and soft-spoken newcomer who directed the delegate-hunting operation of the struggle against Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Ford worked out his strategy at his Vail, Colorado, Rocky Mountain retreat, while leaving preliminary skirmishing with Mr. Carter to the Republican vice-presidential candidate, Senator Robert Dole of Kansas.

Senator Dole followed on the heels of the former Georgia governor's heels in Seattle and Iowa City to try to undercut and ridicule his speeches.

In Seattle, Mr. Carter went before the American Legion convention and described his plan to give a blanket pardon to Vietnam war resisters and deserters. The war veterans booed him for nearly a minute.

Senator Dole the following day told the old soldiers he was "confused" by Mr. Carter's attempt to draw a distinction between a general amnesty and a general pardon.

He said President Ford was in any case unequivocal: "No blanket pardon, no blanket amnesty, no blanket clemency."

Mr. Baker told reporters today that President Ford would spend \$10 million, almost half his permitted electioneering budget, on a vigorous campaign in the media which would emphasize his theme that Mr. Carter's inexperience frightens voters.



PRESIDENTIAL REACTION — President Ford covers up a yawn, with running mate Robert Dole looking on, as they both listen to Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller speak to newsmen in Vail, Colorado, Saturday. (AP wirephoto).

Does Loch Ness monster have a Swiss cousin?

ZURICH, Switzerland, Aug. 28, (R). — A rival to Scotland's Loch Ness monster appeared today on the front page of Switzerland's widest-circulating newspaper backed up by photographs and accounts of people claiming to have seen it yesterday in a Swiss lake.

A report in the tabloid Blick newspaper said the "dragon-like" monster emerged morning on the surface of wild Lake Uri in central Switzerland about 300 metres from the shore.

After a few moments it dived but reappeared twice more before finally disappearing.

An accompanying photograph, which the paper said was taken at long range from the shore showed a dark humped object in the water.

The newspaper printed an enlargement of the section showing the "monster," alongside a similar picture purporting to depict the Loch Ness monster, and remarked that they were "amazingly alike," with serpent-like heads and humped backs.

Blick quoted a local boat-hirer, Mr. Kurt Mathis, 43, at Brunnen, a small town on the lake, as saying, "suddenly I saw an object in the water about 15 metres long and two metres high."

"At first I thought it was a crashed aircraft but I was surprised because I had heard no noise. When it surfaced for the second time I could hardly believe my eyes."

"I saw from the side a head and a humped back like a dinosaur. People round about me shouted and pointed at the lake."

Mr. Karl von Erx, 57, said, "it looked terribly like a monster."

Mr. Rolf Burkhardt, a 37-year-old carpenter, who took the photograph, said, "I do not know what it could have been."

The head of the Brunnen tourist office, Mr. Bernhard Reutener, 37, was quoted by the newspaper as saying "it was no publicity stunt. It is a mystery."

Another local man, Mr. Josef Ulrich, said, "I saw a serpent-like monster in the lake last autumn, but it said nothing about it because I was afraid everybody would laugh at me."

Chinese crime reports may signal growing unrest

PEKING, Aug. 28, (R) — Foreign travellers from central China have reported that a crime wave seems to be afflicting at least two big cities — Wuhan and Changsha.

The travellers described seeing dozens of prisoners being paraded through the streets at gunpoint last week and official notices stating two men have been executed for bank robbery — a crime previously unheard of in rigidly puritan Communist China.

The news is another symptom of growing unrest in provincial cities, observers believe. It coincides with bitter poster attacks on local leaders in several centres and reports from travellers of a general decline in discipline and increase in small-scale corruption and crime.

In Changsha, capital of Hunan Province, the foreigners reported seeing six truckloads of men with placards around their necks detailing alleged crimes, including murder.

Armed guards in the trucks denounced the prisoners to crowds through loudhailers, they said.

Further north, in the industrial city of Wuhan, the travellers reported seeing official wall posters outside the People's Court announcing that two bandits had been executed for robbing a local bank.

The news follows Hong Kong press reports that foreigners have read wall posters in Chengchow, an industrial centre on the Yellow River, detailing a bank raid there.

That report said a gang of about 24,000 yuan (6,000 sterling) and were apparently still at large.

The reports came amid an uncertain political climate.

Since April's political riots in Tien An Men square, the press has on the one hand warned against

Rhodesia offers evidence that attacked camp was guerrilla base

SALESBURY, Aug. 28, (R) — Rhodesia's white government today produced a mass of documents to support its claim that a camp in Mozambique which its military forces raided on August 8 contained guerrillas and not refugees.

The entire structure of the camp was military and it housed three battalions with a strength of 1,000 each, he said Mr. Sutton-Pryce did not know how many men were in the camp when it was attacked.

The minister said the sole purpose of today's press conference was to refute "scurrilous allegations" that Rhodesian soldiers had killed refugees.

In a related development Rhodesian troops have killed 36 black nationalist guerrillas in the past two days and had one of their own men killed, a security force spokesman said today.

This brings guerrilla losses so far this year to 942 and to 1,555 since the war started in December 1972, Rhodesian forces have had 68 men killed this year and 143 since the war began.

Rhodesian nationalist leader said to be in S. African jail

LUSAKA, Aug. 28, (R). — Rhodesian black nationalist leader Edson Sithole, who disappeared almost a year ago, was reported today to be in South Africa's top security jail for political detainees on Robben Island.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of Rhodesia's African National Council (ANC) external wing, was quoted by the Times of Zambia as saying he had irrefutable information that Dr Sithole and his teenage secretary were being held there.

Dr. Sithole, 42, was publicity chief of the Lusaka-based external wing until he and his 16-year-old secretary Miss Miriam Mhlanga disappeared from outside a Salisbury hotel on October 15 last year.

The government-owned Times of Zambia quoted Bishop Muzorewa as saying: "I have irrefutable information at my disposal that Dr. Sithole and his secretary have been banished to Robben Island in South Africa..."

The bishop declined to disclose the source of his information, the Times said.

Bishop Muzorewa said last November that Dr. Sithole was then being detained and tortured by Rhodesian police.

Eye-witnesses had earlier reported seeing the ANC official, a leading lawyer, bundled into the back of a van outside Salisbury's Ambassador Hotel.

The Rhodesian government has repeatedly denied that Dr. Sithole was being held in detention.

In Johannesburg, Justice Minister James Kruger today denied the allegations that Mr. Sithole was in Robben Island prison.

Mr. Kruger told the Star newspaper that South Africa was not holding prisoner anyone connected with Rhodesian politics.

Recalling that a delegation from the International Red Cross had visited Robben Island last April he said: "They could see anyone they chose without any South African official being present. If Dr. Sithole was there they would certainly have heard of it."

"The only prisoners on Robben Island are those convicted of crimes in a South African court," the minister told the Star.

In Lockheed inquiry Italian ministers just averted being arrested

ROME, Aug. 28, (R). — A parliamentary commission investigating the Lockheed bribes scandal in Italy narrowly voted against arresting several former government ministers last June, a communist commission member said today.

Senator Francesco d'Angelosante made the disclosure in an interview with the leftwing daily La Repubblica.

Questioned about the affair following developments over the Lockheed scandal in the Netherlands Senator d'Angelosante said: "We worked better and faster than the Dutch, I can finally reveal that on the night of June 16 we should have arrested ministers."

"We had the evidence of their corruption. It was the time to bring out the handcuffs," the senator said.

However, such a move did not win approval by the majority in the commission and was turned down by 11 votes to nine, the senator said.

The senator did not name any minister alleged to be involved in payments from the American plane maker to facilitate the sale of C-130 Hercules aircraft to the Italian Air Force in 1971.

Italian newspapers have linked the two million dollar scandal with two former Defence Ministers, Signori Luigi Gui and Mario Tanassi, and with former Foreign Minister Mariano Rumor.

The parliamentary commission postponed its work last June 24 to allow parliamentary changes resulting from the June general election. The then Foreign Minister Mariano Rumor would, under normal circumstances, have been

Occidental-Iran talks are off

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 28, (R). — Occidental Petroleum Corporation and Iran have terminated negotiations for Iran's proposed purchase of a substantial interest in the company, Occidental said in a statement here today.

A one-sentence statement said the two sides "have been unable to agree on the definitive terms of their previously announced letter of intent, and have therefore decided to terminate further negotiations."

The proposal, which had been subject to an August 31 deadline, called for Iran to purchase up to \$250 million worth of Occidental stock.

This would have given Iran control of 16 per cent of the company's voting shares and would have entitled Iran to elect one member to the company's board of directors.

Recalling that a delegation from the International Red Cross had visited Robben Island last April he said: "They could see anyone they chose without any South African official being present. If Dr. Sithole was there they would certainly have heard of it."

"The only prisoners on Robben Island are those convicted of crimes in a South African court," the minister told the Star.

U.K. football round-up
Liverpool knocked down from 1st division lead

DON, Aug. 28, (R) — League champions Liverpool were knocked off the leadership perch in the sh football first division to as they went down 2-1 away from Ipswich, all the goals in the second half.

Manchester City, all the goals in the second half.

Manchester City has never been a write visiting spot for Liverpool and today was no exception.

Francis put the home side 1 in the 53rd minute, then a David Johnson, signed from Ipswich in the off-season, equalised in the 76th minute, Joe Galarraga beaded home the winner for Ipswich.

Teams are locked together at the top of the division with points from three games, but Liverpool's neighbours Everton, in their opening two games, are not one of them, as Villa visited them today and home a 2-0 triumph, their away victory since early last season.

Manchester United and Derby played a predictably outlying attacking contest which everything but goals, but the confrontation was marred by United's over-exuberant fans who went onto the field after the whistle.

There were fighting all over the among hordes of supporters both sides and initial reports some young fans were kicked and beaten.

There were only 21 goals scored in the top division, six of them at Coventry where the lowly and surprised a slipping is United 4-2 with three goals in the second half.

able shows Aston Villa lag on goal average. Their 2-0 up over Everton today came a 21st-minute 20-yard kick from Brian Little had an own goal as Everton's Mick Lyons 13 minutes later.

Others with four points are Manchester City and Manchester United, Newcastle, Birmingham, Bristol City, Liverpool, Middlesbrough. There were scoreless matches, between by and Manchester United, Manchester City and Stoke, Newcastle and newly-promoted Bristol.

Tottenham and Middlesbrough and West Ham United and Manchester City.

Queen's Park Rangers last year's runners-up, picked up their first point of the season with a 2-2 draw at Ipswich.

Rangers, who gave up five goals without scoring as they dropped their first two games, started off badly today, going 1-0 down after three minutes when defender Ron Abbott stuck a goal in his own net.

Don Givens drew Rangers even right after the interval, but Kevin Peattie had Ipswich ahead again in the 51st minute, hitting from the penalty spot. Four minutes later, Don Masson equalised again and that's how it ended.

Sunderland, second division champions last year, got their third draw of this season against Arsenal and Malcolm MacDonald, the hurly Arsenal striker, hought from Newcastle for 330,000 sterling during the summer, set up Trevor Ross for a goal after only two minutes, and scored himself, his second of the season, in the 36th minute.

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Stable future for Namibia depends on white flexibility

WINDHOEK, Namibia (CSM). — Genuine independence for Namibia (South-West Africa) might be worked out if the black and coloured (mixed race) representatives at the constitutional conference here could wrest control of the talks from the whites.

But plans to set up a multiracial interim government for the territory by December 1978 will not solve the issue, so long as the initiative remains with the ruling white National Party.

Also for a viable solution the biggest black nationalist group, the South-West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) must become involved in the negotiations. Currently SWAPO is excluded from the conference.

Reports that contact is soon to be made with the United Nations — through a trip by several conference delegates to New York — point towards an attempt by the blacks to take the initiative.

Given their political inexperience, the vigour with which the blacks and coloureds are pushing for immediate independence comes as a surprise.

Several basic hypocrisies about the constitutional conference could prove its undoing. One is the myth that South Africa has no power here. In fact the National Party, which is part and parcel of the National Party of South Africa called the conference and is trying to make sure it does not go too far.

South Africa has held on to the administration of this former German colony in defiance of a UN

decision terminating the mandate it was granted by the League of Nations after World War I. The UN has given South Africa until Aug. 31 to withdraw from the territory.

A second hypocrisy is the contention by the white delegation that SWAPO cannot join the talks because no political parties are allowed. The three white delegates at the talks represent a political party, the National Party.

The character of the politicians involved is important in the small town atmosphere of this country.

The man who is supposed to be the knight in shining armour is Dirk Mudge, a tall, handsome farmer who charms most whites and some blacks. Several blacks have said he is a racist, but most blacks think him more progressive than the other two white delegates.

Mr. Mudge has been named as the likely prime minister of the interim government, while Chief Clemens Kapuuo of the Herero tribe would be provisional president.

There is a leadership problem among the blacks and coloureds. Chief Kapuuo has been groomed by the whites, but he does not have the grasp of how to lead a country, according to people who have known him for years.

By contrast his new legal adviser, Jariretundu Kozongrizi, is considered by blacks and whites to be brilliant. He is "the most objective man, black or white, I have met," said a white South African journalist.

Mr. Kozongrizi, also Herero, is a qualified London lawyer. Except for him and American lawyer Stuart Schwartz, the legal advisers to the conference are white South Africans.

One man who consistently talks out against apartheid and South Africa is the leader of the coloured delegation, A.J.F. Kloppeers. He has had some impact, but the coloureds represent only 3 per cent of the population.

Most of the whites in Namibia do not seem to realise how drastic must be their effort to reject apartheid and South African control if they are to prevent bloodshed.

BULLETIN TO ALL EMBASSIES, CONSULAR OFFICES AND BUSINESS CENTERS IN AMMAN

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